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UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THE SUB-TREASURY IS NOT FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE.

Shown to Violate the Constitution in Many Places-How Much the Leaders Know About the Constitution.

AZLE, TARRANT COUNTY, TEX., Sept. 4.

I aftern that the sub-treasury bill or

Before and during the discussion of this subject it is necessary to make some defi-nitions, most of which are necessary to be berne in mind in considering all such fea-tures of any measure, and especially those of the nature of this measure.

National line and national government are primary and secondary.

The primary national law is the constitu-tion of the United States, and the secon-dary intional law is the constitution of

not rule the people, but the government which rules the people, for the office of the constitution is to confer and limit legislative governing power; hence the govern

ment is to rule the people and the constitu-tion the government.

The primary government is the legisla-tive machinents by congress of the United

The office of the primary national govern ment is to meet the wants of the sudder and often social and financial changes of the

The people create the constitution which rules the government while the constitu-tion creates the government which fulls the people. Hence how the "government is derived from the governest." This is like

the people. Hence how the "government as derived from the governed." This is like "Cod made man, and man rande money." There is as much distinction between the gittern law and the government, or law of the nation and law of the government, as the tire and felly of a wheel, and the gov-ernment would fall as quick, if the consti-Union should be destroyed, as the felly, ender a pressure, would if the tire should be broken. Hence, when we deal with with governmental matters, be sure to not

s necessary that there must be a a limit to governmental authority, and as be primare law of the nation is the highest authority, and the government of the United States is delegated by it, then the government (congress) of the United States government congress) of the United States has no authority or power to act except upon such as is delegated to it by the primary national law constitution of the United States). But as the secondary law of the nation (constitutions of the states) may embrace any long not prohibited by the United States constitution, then it follows is at containing the United States and in accord with the constitution of the United States and in accord with the constitution of the state.

Hence the tenth amenament to the con-stitution of the United States, viz.: "The powers not designed to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states re-spectively, or to the people." Politics, from its general application,

Pointes, from its general application, means the science of government and not the science of national law. Par ison politics is simply a co-operation or means by and through which a political demand, or principle is to be accomplished. Hence, the science of constitution should never be embraced in function politics, especially in a politicing science, and restricted in the in-

g relations scripta, but retained in the in fluidual platform, non-scripta. Now it my definitions be type, then we know its relation to the constitution and

the consideration of the measure.

This scheme proposes the loan of money by the United States government to certain producers of the farming class. Section 2 of ball in H. R. 702 and section 4 gives the rate at which the money is to be loaned.

Now the question involved is: Has the
United States government (congress) the sower to loan money? I affirm that it does not, unless such power by delegated by the constitution (see lenth amendment above). and in no place is such power delegated.

A state might constitutionally loss money ravided that it did not conflict with the

onstitution of such state.
It also violates the constitution in this, vir article is section 9, clause 7, "No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by of the rescape and expenditures of all pub-lic money shall be published from time to time. There is no place in the bill (7162) in congress to appropriate money to pay for the products to be placed in the sub-treas aries. No person can deep but that if the could constitutionally appro and wook it could appropriate money to buy everything that is put up for sale. And every person, of my political faith, well knows that it would be unconstitutional for the povernment to put itself up as a "gen eral pawn-shop." Speak, you who denie

Now let's examine this bill in regard to the "general welfare clause," Though this general welfare clause amounts to bu-little in proving anything constitutional cause an enactment to compel everybods to belong to the Catholic, or Baptist and employing ministers to preach the g opel, and to save prejudice and confusion between different denominations, might be chaimed for the "general welfare," yet it would be (and justly) unconstitutional. A law to enforce everybody to eat their meals at regular hours each day, or that every box should follow the trade of his father, or that every man should own so much properly before he was allowed to marry or be allowed to rest on Sunday, might be claimed for the general welfare, in the way of preserving leadth, preventing "tramps" or the increase of "poor people." yet by no means would it make such a law constituam proud that it cannot be so

Any appropriations of money for the gen any appropriations of money for the general welfare, outside of defraving the expenses of the government, is to ellow the people from some public calamity brought or by a providential cause. Macune quotes in a book I have in possession, the following from L. L. Polk before the senate commutee on agriculture and forestry, and while I agree with them on his statements. while I agree with them on his statements yet it shows that this scheme cannot come under the general weifare clause, viz: "We with all reverence, that it is protest, and with all reverence, that it is not God's fault. We protest that it is not

the farmers' fault. We believe, and so charge, that it is the fault of the financial system of the government. ***

Now if appropriations can be made for

Now it appropriations can be made for the general welfare in consequence of a law or enactment, then every law that is re-pealed could also contain an appropriation clause to pay all of those on whom the law has been burdensome, for under such argu-ment it would be constitutional. Tariff that is not paid to and used to de-

fray the necessary expenses of the govern-ment is not and cannot be made come under the general welfare clause. Example has proved that the result has in every case been applied to a "special welfare." Section 7, chapter 106 of an act to provide

a national currency—the present national making law-June 3, 1864, provides that no mpany of persons shall receive the bene s of this enactment unless they can raise \$50,000. The constitution no more presup-posed that one man should possess one hun-dred, or one thousand, or fifty thousand dollars more than is essential to provide the necessaries of life, on which to speculate than it did that he should have one or five urplus dollars. So inasmuch as the national banking laws are to provide a mon tary circulating medium for the people, as well as to furnish a source of revenue for the government, like the "tariff," it does not come under the general welfare clause At this writing the general welfare and the "national currency" are well-developed strangers in Texas. The best collateral se-curity and the greatest moral persuasion cannot induce them to commingle and get Hence this system is a "special welfare."

Also this sub-treasury plan, section 2, H. R. 7162, reads: "That any owner of cotton, wheat corn, cars or tobacco may deposit the same in the sub-treasury near-est." "" Hence this scheme cannot est. * * * ' Hence this scheme cannot come under the general welfare clause, for it does not propose to provide for the people or general classes. So each of these three schemes comes under a clause not in the constitution, which is a "special welfare," Whatever is for only a special welfare is detrimental to the general welfare. detrimental to the general welfare. All that is for the economical administration of the government is for the constitutional general welfare: but all that might seem to us, or claim to be, for the general welfare, cannot come under the constitutional general wel-fare, as all wheat is grain but all grain is

Again, the money which this pro-posed scheme is to use, is unconstitutional. Now the question arises what is constitu-

Constitution U. S., art. 1, sec. 8, clause 5 among the powers of congress) reads; oin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Now, nothing but netal money can be constitutional money. for nothing but a metal can be coined Again, art. 1, sec. 10, clause 1: "No stat shall enter into any treaty, alliance or con federation, grant letters of marque and re-prisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, prisal coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. ** * * This limits it, and makes it very definite that only gold and silver can be constitutional

the constitution, as reported by the commit-tee on detail, congress was authorized to "borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States." But the latter part vas stricken out by a vote of nine states

says the convention had cut off the pretext for a paper currency, and particularly for making the bills a tender, either for public ate debts.

also Baucroft's Plea for the Constitu-5. "Our federal constitution was designed to end forever the emission of bills of credit as legal tender in payment of debts, alike by the individual states and the United States, "According to the constitution, then,

money is gold or silver, coined by the general government, and made a tender in pay nent of debts. Whatever fails to posse these three characteristics is not strictly money. A promise to pay, whether by gov ernment or a bank, though the law may make it a legal tender, is not money but on y a promise to pay money. Andrews,

Now this sub-treasury scheme bill in H. R. 7162 sec. 8, reads: That the secre lary of the treasury shall cause to be prepared treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section." Sec. 4 reads: "That the treasury notes

issued under this act shall be receivable for ustoms, and shall be a full legal tender for ill debts, both public and private, and such

Now it is plainly seen that these legal represent the "obligatory promissory" bank notes, the representatives of the United States bonds. Hence they do not and are not intended to represent the ational debt in any way whatever,

Article 1, section 8, clause 2 of the United States constitution (among the powers of congress) reads: "To borrow money on the There is no place in the constitution of the United States delegating the power to ongress to loan money.

it must be remembered that all paper money represents indebtedness of the gov-erument to the extent of their value, and all re redeemable in constitutional money Hence they don't represent money, strictly speaking, but indebtedness which is payable in pure constitutional money. Every treasury note issued is equivalent to borrowing an amount of money equal to the value of the note, and all greenback notes come under article. on S. clause 2 of he United States Constitution as given

If I buy a horse from Mr. Smith on a rodit and give him a mortgage for the mount, he will require a mortgage on two orses if my payable faith is not good, but if it be good be may be satisfied with a mortgage or one horse, or, if it be extra ordinarily good be may require no mort gage at all; or we will say that my faith to ay is such that Smith would be willing to

three times his value. So it is with the government. When the treasury notes are issued so much gold or silver is kept in the treasury of the United States, like the mortgaged horse, to satisfy the debt when the account (the treasury

notes) are presented. If the faith of the government was not such that we could issue more than one dollar of treasury notes for one dollar of silver or gold then nothing would be gaine by such business; but as long as the faith of the government is such that two or three dollars of treasury notes to one dollar of gold or silver is good a great advantage is

The legal tender bank notes are notes is ued in lieu of government bonds, which, of course, is indebtedness of the government. The question is often asked, why are not reasury notes made to pay the interest on

The answer is because you cannot pay a debt with a legal tender note, but only transfer a debt. I emphatically repeat that legal tender notes do not purport to be money, but a certificate of indebtedness on the part of the government.

Now it is plainly seen that these proposed

cannot perform the function of treasury notes. So they could not purport to be anything but strictly money, and it is very plain that constitutional money could not be made of paper.

Now to see the ability of these subtreasury leaders to formulate a measure in accordance with the constitutions.

accordance with the constitution, compare the following which has been pointed out before, viz: Committee's report on the monetary system, signed by C. W. Macune, L L Polk L F. Livingston, W. S. Morgan, and H. S. P. Ashby, contains bill in H. R. 7162 with argument attached thereto. Section 3 of the above referred to bill. election for the purpose of taking charge of said sub-treasury * * * * * "

2, section 2, clause 2, (speaking of the pow-ers of the president of the United States,) and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and con-suls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise pro rided for, and which shall be established

These fellows also claim, in the "attached argument," that senate bills No. 2806-2876 contain about the same provisions as H. R. 7162. "Tis very evident that they did not 1162. "Tis very evident difference, know the constitutional difference, will say: "Well, so

Probably some one will say: "Well, so and so introduced it." The introducer need and so introduced it. The introducer need not, as is true in this case, be the author. The man who hauls cotton to the gia need not be the raiser or picker. No person need never ask me to support

a measure for the benefit of the farmers that will not give them 100 per cent on the dollar for what they have for sale, or that will require them to pay more thad 100 per cent to buy, be it constitutional or not.

Groung T. Murbay.

A LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

The Dreadful Condition Which the Poison Malaria Can Produce.

A Short History of a Victim of Chronic Chills and Fever.

Extract of a Lecture by Dr. Hartman of Columbus, Ohio.

The terrible consequences of chronic malaria in some cases is hard, to describe and impossible to exaggerate. There is a class of invalids which have become actually bed-ridden from chronic malaria. These poor creatures continue year after year to linger on the verge of death, hardly living, yet not

One of this very unfortunate class was brought on a stretcher to my rooms not long since. The patient was a lady scarce mid-ale-aged, but her long-continued sickness ad so shriveled and emaciated her that she had the appearance of a woman eighty years old. She gave me her history in as few words as possible, as she was too weak to

words as possible, as she was too weak to talk much.

Fifteen years previously she had been taken with fever and ague. At once physicians were employed, who gave her the usual remedies, quinine being the principal one. Physician after physician were employed, who sometimes were able to break her chills for a time, but they could invariably return, reducing her a dittle more each time. In desperation she had resorted to every school of medicine, until, in complete discourt gement, she had given up employing physicians and had taken quinine regularly ever since. At the time she was brought to me she was obliged to take very large doses of quinine, several times each day, as it had become an inveterate habit with her, and act she continued at irregular intervals to have chills and fever.

I examined her carefully, and in addition to the extreme weakness and emaciation to which she was reduced, the function of every organ in her body was more or less perverted. Her stommen was weak, scarcely able to take any nutrition flyer enlarced, spleen enlarged and tenuer, towels constituted a time. spleen enlarged and tenter, boyels consti-pated, kidneys inflamed, uterus congested, blader and urethra irritable, and painful external piles. These derangements were nastly due no doubt to be unitarial con-

partly due, no double to her protracted con-finement to the bed, but in a preater meas-ure due to the use of duning and the inevi-table derangements of chronic mularial discases.

But the derangements of her nervous system was still werse to bear than all her other troubles. The slighteat noise or far in the room preduced an uncontrollable spasmodic parxix was not the muscles and pain in her head. Every nerve in her body seemed to be on the highest possible tension, quivering and sensitive to the last degree. The tenders touch would cause her gree. The tenderest touch would cause her to cry out with pain in spite of all the self-control she was capable of a Her mind was perfectly clear and her intellect much above

tion because it is so **chari**cteristic of the condition that a chronic case **of** ague will produce—cases to be found by the hundreds in any malarious section of the country. for this lady I prescribed Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin in doses according to the direc-tions on the bottles, assuring her that if she would faithfully continue their use they

vould entirely cure her.

A few weeks afterward I received a re port from her that she was rapidly improv-ing, and to-day she is fully recovered, and, according to her own statement, is as well as ever in her life. She quit the use of quinine when she begun my treatment in until her recovery was complete.

For a complete treatise on Malaria, Chills and Fever and Ague, send for The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co. Columbus, Ohio,

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

One hundred and fifty thousand troop have been or lered to Warsaw, which makes a half million Russians on the Polish from

At St. Petersburg many factories will be closed this winter, and thousands of people will be thrown out of employment. Increas ng distress exists among the poor. The government of Nicaragua issued or

ers not to allow Italian immigrants to land inless respectability is vouched for offi-The importation of pistols is also en. The orders are said to be in violation of a treaty with Italy,

The Weekly Gazerra

JOHN H. MORGAN'S MOTHER.

The Mother of the Famous Raider Died Yesterday at Lexington, Ky. LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Henri-etta Morgan, mother of the famous raider. John Hs Morgan, died this afternoon of inanition, aged eighty-six years.

Shakers of All Creeds and Kinds Are to be found in every locality visited by chills and fever. The very animals exhibit in such plague-festered regions symptoms of the dire infection. If experience has proved, in the domain of medicine, anything conclusively, it is that Hostecter's Stomach Bitters will not only collecte from the system every vestige of the miasma-born complaint, but effectually de and residents and temporary sojourness in metarla-scourged localities against it. There is a general consense of opinion among medical menon less than in the missis of the public, of this point. Not only on this continent, but in the tropics where maintail compia ants assume their most virulent tyne, this incomparable medicinal safeguard is universally used and esteemed. Dyspepsia, billousness, constitution, debility and kidney troubles are all thoroughly remediable by the Bitters. domain of medicine, anything conclusively, it is

by County Clerk King as follows:
S. W. Fowler and Miss Bettie Holt. S. W. Fowler and Miss Bettle Hol-Frank J. Boggeman and Miss Laura

Berey.

J. W. Renfro and Miss Katie Lydon.
Louis Schulitz and Miss Dora Schaye.

Released From Jail.

Dan Scribner, who was arrested two or three days ago by Constable Hood of the Grapevine district, accused of the murder of a man by the name of Grubbs, in Cooke county, was released yesterday on a telegram received from the prosecuting attorney of Cooke. No reason was assigned for his release, but it is supposed that the wrong man was arrested.

Benbrook Local Budget.

Providence, nature and the soil have compensated the agriculturists for their efforts put forth. hope that it will come soon.

The tent meeting at Benbrook commences Sept. 25. Everybody is invited to come prepared to take care of themselves - camp

pon the ground and enjoy the meeting The Well has Been Piped.

Ministers will be cared for

The large artesian well just in the rear o the natatorium has been piped and the flow from the well turned into the pool, so that a constant supply of fresh water is kept ere. The ewners contemplate putting in either a fountain in the conter or a water fall in one end. The addition of the new well from which fresh water may constantly be had in any quantity desired, greatly enhances the value of the natabrium and places it on a par with anything of the kind in the country.

A Wonderful Bone.

B. H. Hester of Harrold, Tex., was in B. H. Hester of Harrold Tex., was in the city last night, and in conversation with a Gazerre rejorter told of a wonder in the shape of a bene which was unearthed while digging a well on the farm of E. L. Harrer, seven miles southeast of Waxa-hachie. The bone evidently belonged to the lower part of the leg of some mam-moth animal of extinct species, the length being forty-three and a half inches and the circumference measuring thirty-four inches circumference measuring thirty-four inches in the largest portion and thirty-one and a half in the smallest. Handreds of people, Mr. Hester said, visited the place yesterday to get a sight of the bone

The cotton gin has been in operation for some time, and all kinds of business seems Mrs. Dr. Zachary, who has been sick for some time, is now convalescent.
Richard Valentine, late of Sydney, Tex... spent a few days in Bedford this week. He contemplates returning to his old home

Charles Crues is visiting his old friend, John M. Moore. He tarried in Texas a few years ago, but now resides in Arlington, N. J.

N. J.

Professor Sanders of Grapevine visited
Mr. Miller's people one day this week.

Professor D. J. Lyles and family have
lately moved here from Mansfield. Professors Lyles and Graham take charge of Bedford college this year.

The objectives require at Loresone. The old settlers' reunion at Lonesome

Dove was attended by many old residents from this vicinity.
The game of baseball Saturday evening between the Bedford and Smithfield nines resulted in a victory for Bedford.

Grapevine Gossip. Constable George Coke arrested Dan Scribner at his father's house last night on a charge of murder. He took him to Fort Worth to-day to turn him over to the sheriff of Cooke county, where the crime is alleged to have been committed. The party sup-posed to have been killed was named R. W. Grubbs, and was partly raised near here About a year ago Scribner and Grubbs left here on a peddling expedition, going to-ward the Nation. Nothing has been heard of Grubbs since. Scribner was raised here and has large connection in this section.

The dry, hot weather has caused the cotton to shed its fruit heavily. A good erop will be gathered, but not so much as was thought three weeks ago.

Cotton is coming in rapidly and is selling

and 7 cents Miss Lizzie May Lewis and sister, Miss meile, left for Burnet, Tex., last Tuesday, Miss Lizzie has charge of the music depart ment in the Burnet high school and Miss Lucile will enter us a scholar for the year. They are daughters of Dr. H. A. Lewis. The protracted meeting at the Methodist church here closed last night. There were several conversions and additions to the

Tarrant County Teachers.

church.

The first meeting of the Tarrant county eachers institute of 1891-2 met yesterday at the Belkmap school building with about sixty teachers present. New officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz: G. R. Hammond, president; and Miss Mattie udgens, secretary.
Mrs. Ed F. Warren presented the World's

fair subject to the institute, and a World's fair club of Tarrant county teachers was organized, with Superintendent W. H. Poo chairman and G. T. Murray secretary. Resolutions congratulating Professor J. M. Carlisle on his appointment to the honrable and responsible position of state

aperintendant of public instruction of exas were passed. J. E. Rodgers of the Texas School Jour

nal, was in attendance and furnished a feast of educational wit for the association. Mr. Hodgers paid several compliments to Gov-The teachers of this county are taking a rogressive step toward grading the rural

Congratulatory Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed by the Tarrant county teachers' association

Whereas, the office of state superintend-ent of public instruction was made vacant by the resignation of Superintendent

ritchett to accept the presidency of the sam Houston normal; Whereas, his excellency, Hon. J. S. Hogg, governor of the state of Texas, rec providing the goodness, ability and superior qualifications of the Hon. James M. Carisle, a member of this association, has an

pointed him to fill out the unexpired term; therefore be it Resolved, that we most heartily indorse the action of Governor Hogg in apppointing to the important position of state superin-tendent the Hon. J. M. Carlisle, a man who

the past ten years has lent his talent and best energies to the public schools of the state, a man to whose care and keeping the school interests of the Lone Star state can be trusted with the brightest prospects for the most favorable results, a man who will perform the duties of the office with redit to himself and honor to the state. Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the record of Tarrant county teachers' association and one be sent to the Fort Worth Daily GAZETTE and Evening Mail for publication, one to His Excellency Governor Hogg and one to

Hon, J. M. Carlisle. NOTHING NEW.

So Say the Physicians About the Berlin Discovery. The following item telegraphed from Berlin appeared in The GAZETTE of Thurs-

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN SURGERY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN SUBJECT.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—A rather remarkable discovery has been made by Dr. G. I. Islich of this city. He was conducting experiments with a view to determining if a weak solution of coccaine would prove efficacious as a local agesthetic in minor surgical operations, when agesthetic in minor surgical operations, when he stumbled upon the fact that simple water injected under the skin with a syringe renders the desh at that point insensible to pain. The effect of the water is to create a slight swelling recombling that caused by the stine of a marresembling that caused by the sting of a gnat.

The space marked by the swelling remains insensible to pain for some minutes, so that in-cisions can be made without causing the slight-

TOWN AND COUNTY,

ion of physicians in the city on the discovery a Gazerre reporter visited three of the most prominent of the profession in the city. Each said that the discovery was by no means a new one, but that it had never been tried by any of them and was only practicable in cases of small import, such as small tumors and like affections.

Wishing to test the efficacy of the new German discovery the reporter volunteered to let the doctor experiment on him. An injection of cold water was accordingly made in the arm of the reporter. The place where the water was injected, as was said in the telegram from Berlin, presented the appearance of the sting of a gnat. The physician then made an incision givent a three of an then made an incision about a third of a inch deep in the place where the skin was puffed by the water. The sense of pain was completely deadened, and the doctor cut at will without causing the least pain, the only indication of pain being at the time when the water was injected.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Mark Lane Ex-ress in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheat has brought an average price of 41s. Some new English wheats sold for 43s. The average price of English wheat shows a net advance on last season of 4s 3d per quarter. Prices of foreign wheats are against holders. There has been an average drop in reaces of foreign wheats are against non-ers. There has been an average drop in red wheats of 6d and in Californiah of 9d. Fine California is quoted at 45s 6d. Flour 18 firm with good liquity. American corn is weak. Oats are firm, 6d\(\alpha\) is. Russian rye shipments have ended: there are but 60,500 quarters now on passage to the con-tinent against 244 000 annerers at the conthen tagainst 244,000 quarters at the cor-responding period in 1800. Carroes are unsalable above 42s 3d, against 46s a fort-night ago. A number of speculators lost heavily at to-day's market. New English wheat brought barely 40s. Business was dull. Foreign wheat averaged 64 lower, Outs were dayn at lower Priess of her Oats were down 6d lower. Prices of y, corn and beans and peas were against

CLEWS' REVIEW.

A Successful Bull Campaign Brought to a Halt.

CEREAL COMPARISONS 1890-1.

The Movement of Grain at Interior Points Shows an Increase of 65 per Cent.

Over Last Year.—Mare Activity Predicted.

New York, Sept. 5.—The upward movement which stirred in so energetically several weeks ago continued to hold full sway during the early part of the present week, the result being a second to be seen eral weeks ago continued to hold full sway during the early part of the present week, the result being another sharp advance in nearly all the prominent shares; but at this smeture the leag-booked for reaction made its appearance, and the most successful bull campaign seen for many a day was brought townwardy to 2 feet brought temporarily to a fealt, and the bears for the first time in five weeks were allowed to take an iming. When it is taken into consideration the enormous advance which has taken place in such stocas is Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Missons Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and, in fact, all the prominent shares actively traded in, it is not surprising that the market should resolve as at stares actively tracer in, it is not surpris-ing that the market should receive a set-back; but on the other hand, to have been able to stand the strain of moving in one di-rection for such a long period, not with-standing free realizings from time to time, clearly demonstrates the good quality of the market and the improved condition of affairs brought about by the wonderful crops with which this country has been blessed. With the almost famine crops which are reported in nearly every country other than the United States, it is interest-ing to compare the figures of our last year's crop with the estimated figures for

1891, 1891, Increase, 1,480,270,000 2,040,000,000 550,000,000 301,202,000 585,000,000 185,738,000 522,021,000 700,000,000 176,573,000 27,140,000 23,000,000 1,880,000

The result is highly gratifying. We have nbers, taking the cereals com bined, 914,000,000 bushels more than last year; this gives us an exportable surplus of 225,000,000 bushels of wheat, and, in addi ion, a large quantity of corn. Now turn to Europe and observe the conditions there, with the exception of England (and she is obliged to import 140,000,000 bushels of wheat annually more than shegrows) every wheat producing country there is largely deficient in its harvest, and it is estimated that at least 250,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required to cover the shortage. Last year the European rye crop (upor which the poorer classes in such countries as Russia, Germany and Austria subsist) amounted to 1,040,000,000, while this year the yield will not be over 640,000,000. the deficiencies abroad exist as stated above there seems to be no reasonable doubt, and s America is the only country with a large urplus of wheat, Europe must turn to us. Europeans have not been educated to eat our corn, and it has been a matter of comment that our government has never taken any active steps to bring about that result. However, with the large existing shortages broad, corn will have to be accepted for od, and once the experiment is tried, it is it likely to be relinquished, as corn is

much more nutritious than either wheat or The movement of grain at interior points has been very heavy, the receipts showing an increase of 65 per cent over last year. The immediate effect of this is seen in the nereased earnings of several railroads whose statements have been lately published, and suggests some idea of what may be expected in the future, when the movement becomes more general. Another promising feature, in fact the most encour-aging sign that has yet appeared, is the auuncement that a consignment of \$2.500. 000 gold has been engaged for shipment to this country from the Continent. It is understood that these are "special" transactions, as the rates of exchange are not yet low enough to admit of gold being imported at a profit. It will be remembered that a great part of the gold recently shipped from this country was taken from us under what was termed "special" transactions. It is gratifying, therefore, that the first conpments of the return flow should come suck to us under the same heading. These special" transactions will probably favor as from now on, and it is expected that the novement to this side will receive a fresh impetus soon, as foreign exchange is becoming heavier each day, and, if continued. will soon be at the gold importing point. Under these circumstance it is not unrea-sonable to expect that if not the whole, at least the greater part of the precious metal which was taken away from us will soon finds its way back again to its natural restig place. The money market during the ast week has shown signs of working a tile closer, the rates for demand loans one ing place. day having advanced to 6 per cent, while time loans command the full legal rate for nearly all dates. This is but natural at this time of the year, as the currency move ment is always against this center, owing to the urgent demand for money to move the crops. Still there seems to be no grounds for uneasiness on this score, as the imports of gold, which are expected to tinue, will be apt to check any tend towards stringency in money. this year are in marked contrast to the high which ruled a year ago, when call money was quoted at a premium of % of 1 per cent per diem and interest-equivalent to 188 per cent per annum. Secretary Fos-ter's pet scheme of extending the 4% per cent bonds at 2 per cent has not been entirely successful, as the holders of only about \$24,000,000 have signified their intention of taking the new bonds. There is no alternative, therefore, for the govern-ment but to redeem the other \$27,000,000, which will increase the circulation to that extent.

extent.

Taking the situation as a whole, it is certainly favorable to an ultimately higher range of values; but there are several

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tomers. We do not prepay express charges on goods sent ()

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF MENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, MY.
Hisbernwerd as World's Rappettion.

move cautiously, and when good profits make their appearance it will be advisable

to secure them. The market is likely to show more activity from now on, especially as the leading "bear" will soon be home to

take a hand in the game. Good opportuni ake a hand in the good for the ties, therefore, will be afforded for the ties, therefore, will be afforded for the ties.

TWO AGAINST ONE.

A WEATHERFORD BANKER AT-

TACKED BY TWO MEN.

With a Shotgun and the As-

sailants Flee.

Special to the Gazette.

Mention the Fort Worth Gazette. DR. FRANK M. MULLINS, things on the surface which may retard for the time being any further pronounced op-ward movement, and which it wall be well SPECIALIST

the time being and which it was be a ward movement, and which it, was be a most to lose sight of. Union Pacific's affairs not to lose sight of the somewhat tanged in the south of with a state nent that the collaterals held against an incanceled loan had been thrown on the market by a bank which became impution at the delay in taking the lown caused that stock to be look \$15 A WEEK ANY LADY, employeds caused that stock to be nosed up again with a little suspicion both at hor and abroad. Another thing to be watch is the statements issued by the Bank England as having a bearing on the futu ACTE, BENJAVIN & CO., 115 M. Ste Ct., CT. LCC. Y condition of affairs across the water. This week's statement shows that the proportion of reserve to liability has declined from 15.77 last week to 45.25 this week, and that the decrease in the reserve for that periods amounted to £35,000. These flutres in the reserve is still should allow last year; but it should not be forgotten that the old country will soon be called upon to discover a large amount of the gold which she so

a large amount of the gold which she s ruthlessly took from us, and when that he pursher reserves will naturally decrease.

In view of this the Bank of Eachma's governors are likely to advance their rate of discount soon, which will naturally have the effect of making money dearer the decrease. discount soon, which will naturally have the effect of making money dearer abroad, and consequently more difficult for abroad, and consequently more diment for the foreigners to carry our stocks, which at present they have a good supply of. The factor, however, of more importance than any other at the present time, as it is the one calculated to do the most mischief if developed, is the cold weather in the North-west, which seems to be moving in several LIST OF LETTERS

directions and which may yet do serious injury to some portions of the corn coop, as it will be two or three weeks before all corn

Mary ly, Laura

A Colored Woman Comes to the Rescu Mrs May

Weatherston, Tex., Sept. 7.—News reached here this evening to the effect that Mr. J. R. Couts, president of the Citizens' national bank of this city, while engaged in conversation with two of his tenants by the name of Butler on his form of the Brazos river in this county ast Saturday evening, was attacked by the em en Butlers, each having a knife. The attack was made at a tenant's house on the farm. While Mr. Couts and the men were sitting on the porch, without a word of warning the latter made at Mr. Couts with drawn knives. Mr. Couts was whelly unarmed and, as best he could defended himself, knocking them off when they attempted to stab him.

An old colored woman who was in the house secured a shotgun and brought it to Mr. Couts to defend himself with. The Butiers seeing their danger fled, with Mr. Couts in pursuit, They soon reached the timber and escaped uninjured.

Mr. Couts received a slight bruise on the shoulder in falling from the perch in the scuffle with the men. The Butlers are considered dangerous and had men.

Camplaint has been made charging the Butlers with assault with intent to murder. naway, Henry Butlers with assault with intent to murder,

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 7.-There died here

o-day William W. A. Spotwood, born in Virginia in 1806 and a veteran of three wars—the Seminole, Mexican and the re-bellion. In January, 1861, he resigned as surgeon in the navy and was appointed full with distinction throughout the war.

and warrants issued for their arrest

PEOPLE ALARMED.

A New Skin Disease Attacking the People in Parts of Pennsylvania-Spread by Italian Laborers.

Norristown, Pa., Sept. 6.-People here are alarmed at the rapid spread of a conta-gious skin disease, called "Italian itch." ecasioned by the presence of a minute parasite, transmissible from one person to another. The disorder here is affecting all classes alike, and the best families and most refined people are among the sufferers. It is traced to imported Italian labor-ers who have recently been employed in this neighborhood, and has spread both up and down the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and along the line of the new Trenton cut-off from Morrisville to Glenlocke. Wherever these Italians have been, they have left this trail of annoyance and suffering behind

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. ention the Fort Worth Care

WANTED:

The Life of a Child.

it will be two or three weeks bridge an ord will be out of danger from frost. As be-fore stated, the situation as a whole has a promising look for the future. But while these somewhat uncertain factors are hovering over the market it will be well to Baird, Maggle B

Carle, Alta Acia
Carle, Alta Acia
Day, Miss Muggio
Diagry, Mrs. De la
Adwards, Viola
Adwards, Viola
Adwards, Florence
Priss, Mrs. W A
Drs. Karly
tzrerand, Annie
ten, Nora
whr st. Magnolia
liey, Rene
25 foru, Mary E,
ard, Catharine

Gents.

wing. Frank

Eddie Reeler, H B (Dentist) Young, J E Foreign.

Melrose, Thoma-Shoemaker, Charles C Miscellaneous. Golden & Monahas Packages.

Markham, H D

Pulley, Robert